



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

thelypteroides, Michx., *A. filixfemina*, Bernh., *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*, Link., *Phegopteris polypodioides*, Fée (C), *P. hexagonoptera*, Fée, *P. Dryopteris*, Fée, *Aspidium acrostichoides*, Swz., *A. Noveboracense*, Swz., *A. Thelypteris*, Swz., *A. cristatum*, Swz., *A. marginale*, Swz., *A. spinulosum*, Swz., *Cystopteris bulbifera*, Bernh. (S), *C. fragilis*, Bernh., *Onoclea sensibilis*, L., *O. Struthiopteris*, Hoffm., *Woodsia Ilvensis*, R. Br.,* *W. obtusa*, Torr., *Dicksonia pilosiuscula*, Willd., *Osmunda regalis*, L., *O. Claytoniana*, L., *O. cinnamomea*, L. (27).

MARSILIACEÆ.—*Marsilia quadrifolia*, L. Bantam Lake and Tyler Pond, where it was transplanted by Dr. T. F. Allen and myself in 1881. (1).

LYCOPODIACEÆ.—*Lycopodium lucidulum*, Michx., *L. dendroideum*, Michx., *L. clavatum*, L., *L. complanatum*, L. (4).

SELAGINELLACEÆ.—*Selaginella rupestris*, Spring., *S. apus*, Spring. (2).

ISOETACEÆ.—*Isoetes echinospora*, Durieu, var. *Braunii*, Engelm. Tyler Pond, common. I believe this species has never before been reported from Connecticut. (1).—Total, 43.

During each of the three years I have found the so-called var. *obtusilobata* of *Onoclea sensibilis* growing in the same locality under conditions identical with those noted by me in this journal for September, 1881. I am more fully convinced that the explanation there given was sufficient to account for the variation in this locality.

I have also the pleasure of recording "Tamarack Swamp," near Syracuse, N. Y., as a new locality for *Botrychium simplex*, Hitch.

Syracuse University, Jan., 1884.

LUCIEN M. UNDERWOOD.

The Involucre in Malvaceæ.—Referring to Prof. W. W. Bailey's statement in the BULLETIN for December, 1883, that a greenhouse specimen of *Abutilon* had been found with traces of an involucre, I am happy to be able to say that a 3-leaved involucre is normally present in the young flowers of the common velvet-leaf (*A. Avicennæ*) and also in the greenhouse species, *A. vexillarium* (one of the bractlets long, the others short.) These facts, taken along with the presence generally of a hypocalyx node in the 'non-involucrate' Malvaceæ, suggest that the distinction between them and their involucre allies is unwarranted, the real distinction being that in some the involucre is fugacious. In some of the genera there are difficulties in the way of verifying this view, arising chiefly from the bristly character of the young flower-buds.

Princeton, N. J.

G. MACLOSIE.

Notes from Massachusetts.—At one of the field meetings of the Essex Institute, held at Groveland, Mass., several plants were reported as having appeared there, the seeds doubtless having been introduced from the West in wool or in grain and other seeds. Of those mentioned there were *Linum usitatissimum*, *Pentstemon Digitalis*, *Lythrum alatum* and *Verbascum Blattaria*. The same *Pentstemon*

* *W. Ilvensis* can hardly be ranked here, as I found it near Sage's Ravine not more than one-eighth of a mile over the Massachusetts line. It is doubtless found on the brows of the same range of hills extending southward into Litchfield Co.